BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Accusation Against:))
A. Haniffa Cassim, M.D.) File No. 05-2006-175321
Physician's and Surgeon's Certificate No. A 61999)))
Respondent))
	<u>DECISION</u> ent and Disciplinary Order is hereby adopted as the rd of California, Department of Consumer Affairs,
This Decision shall become effect	tive at 5:00 p.m. on December 6, 2013.
IT IS SO ORDERED Novemb	er 8, 2013 .
	MEDICAL ROADD OF CALLFORNIA

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

Barbara Yaroslavsky, Chair

Panel A

1	ANNE L. MENDOZA,			
2	State Bar No. 87859 Post Office Box 323			
3	Millbrae, CA 94030			
4	Telephone: (650) 259-9917 Facsimile: (650) 652-5713			
5	Attorney for Complainant			
6				
7				
8	BEFORE THE			
9	DIVISION OF MEDICAL QUALITY MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA			
10	DEDARTMENT OF CONSIMER AFFAIRS			
11	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	A		
12	In the Matter of the Accusation)	Case No. 05-2006-175321		
	Against:	OAH No. 2010110367		
13) 			
14	A. HANIFFA CASSIM, M.D.	STIPULATED SETTLEMENT AND DISCIPLINARY		
15	Physician and Surgeon) Certificate No. A61999)	ORDER		
16	Respondent.)			
17	<u> </u>			
18				
19	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the			
20	parties to the above-entitled action by and through their			
21	attorneys that the following matters are true:			
22	PARTIES			
23	FARILES			
24	1. Complainant Linda Whitney ("Complainant') is the			
25	Executive Director of the Medical Board of California			
26	("Board"). This action was brought by the Board's former			
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1 Executive Director solely in her official capacity.

Complainant is represented in this action by Anne L. Mendoza, attorney at law.

 Respondent A. Haniffa Cassim, M.D. ("Respondent") is represented in this action by Bonne, Bridges, Mueller, O'Keefe & Nichols, a professional corporation, by Peter R.
 Osinoff, attorney at law.

JURISDICTION

3. On April 11, 1997, Respondent was issued physician and surgeon's certificate number A61999 by the Board. At all times relevant herein, said certificate was and remains in full force and effect.

4. On April 28, 2009, an Accusation (No. 05-2006-175321) was filed before the Division of Medical Quality of the Medical Board of California ("Division"). The Accusation and all documents required by statute were duly served on Respondent who filed a timely Notice of Defense.

ADVISEMENT AND WAIVERS

5. Respondent has counseled with his attorneys regarding the nature of the charges made in the Accusation and the effects of this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order.

6. Respondent has read and understands the charges made in the Accusation. Respondent further understands that, if

proved, these charges would constitute cause to take disciplinary action against his license to practice medicine.

- 7. Respondent is fully aware of his legal rights in this matter, including the right to a hearing on the charges made in the Accusation; the right to be represented by counsel at his own expense; the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses who testify against him; the right to present evidence and testify on his own behalf; the right to issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents, and other things; the right to reconsideration and judicial review of an adverse decision; and all other rights accorded by the Administrative Procedure Act (Govt. Code section 11500 et seq.) and other applicable laws.
- 8. Respondent knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waives and gives up each and every right set forth above and elects to resolve this matter by way of settlement.
- 9. For the purpose of resolving the Accusation without the expense and uncertainty of further proceedings,
 Respondent agrees that Complainant would establish a factual basis for the charges in the Accusation if this action were to proceed to a hearing. Respondent hereby gives up his right to contest those charges.

<u>ADMISSIONS</u>

10. For the purpose of this proceeding only or any other proceeding before the Division, Respondent admits that

the following facts are true:

PATIENT A

- A. On December 19, 2004, Patient A, a 55 year-old male inmate of a California prison, was seen by prison health care personnel based on complaints of aches and pains, fatigue, fever, chills, and decreased appetite. On examination, elevations of temperature and blood pressure were noted and an additional history of diarrhea, headache, dizziness, and diffuse pain was elicited. Patient A was diagnosed with viral upper respiratory infection for which oral fluids and Tylenol were recommended.
- B. On December 23, 2004, Patient A was assessed by prison health care personnel who noted severe diffuse pain with pleuritic component, shortness of breath, anorexia for five days, and the inability to ambulate. Patient A was sent to the Triage Treatment Area ("TTA") for further treatment and evaluation. In TTA, Patient A was seen by Respondent who elicited an additional history of fever, joint pain, anorexia, the inability to eat for two days, weakness, and a prior hospitalization for prostatitis/colitis. An assessment of viral illness was made for which intravenous fluids and Tylenol were ordered. Orders also included Prilosec and Maalox and a follow-up in TTA the next day.
 - C. On December 24, 2004, Patent A returned to TTA

with complaints of abdominal pain and anorexia for three days, vomiting, diarrhea, and no urine output since the previous evening. An additional history of gall stones was noted. On examination, positive findings of jaundice, "looks sick," and diffuse abnormal tenderness were noted. In addition, findings of well hydrated and stable vitals, not in distress were noted. Respondent made an assessment of abdominal pain and jaundice and planned a transfer of the patient to Mercy Hospital Emergency Room. Respondent made six phone calls to arrange and follow-up on the transfer.

- D. Patient A was transferred to Mercy Hospital where a diagnosis of multiple organ failure and septic shock was made. Patient A died later that day.
- E. Respondent failed to document Patient A's oxygen saturation and periodic reassessments of the patient's vital signs prior to transferring the patient to a hospital on December 24, 2004.

PATIENT B

F. On September 6, 2005, Patient B, a 46 year-old male inmate of a California prison, presented to Respondent with a request for more antacids and Pepcid. Respondent made an assessment of resolved leg edema and Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease ("GERD") for which Zantac and antacids were ordered. Respondent's history was brief and focused and did not document a complete

medical history including Patient B's chronic medical problems and history of Hepatitis C.

11. Respondent agrees that his physician and surgeon's certificate is subject to discipline pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 2266 and he agrees to be bound by the Division's imposition of discipline as set forth in the Disciplinary Order below.

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CONTINGENCY

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- 12. This stipulation shall be subject to the approval of the Division. Respondent understands and agrees that counsel for Complainant and the Board's staff may communicate directly with the Division regarding this stipulation without notice to or participation by Respondent or his counsel. By signing the stipulation, Respondent understands and agrees that he may not withdraw his agreement or seek to rescind the stipulation prior to the time the Division considers and acts upon it. If the Division fails to adopt this stipulation as its Decision and Order, the Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order shall have no force or effect, except for this paragraph, and it shall be inadmissible in any legal action between the parties. In addition, the Division shall not be disqualified from further action by having considered this matter.
- 13. The parties understand and agree that facsimile copies of this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order,

including facsimile signatures thereto, shall have the same force and effect as the original.

14. In consideration for the foregoing admissions and stipulations, the parties agree that the Division may, without further notice or formal proceeding, issue and enter the following Disciplinary Order:

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DISCIPLINARY ORDER

A. MEDICAL RECORD KEEPING COURSE

Within 60 calendar days of the effective date of this Decision, Respondent shall enroll in a course in medical record keeping equivalent to the Medical Record Keeping Course offered by the Physician Assessment and Clinical Education Program, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine ("Program"), approved in advance by the Board or its designee. Respondent shall provide the Program with any information and documents that the Program may deem pertinent. Respondent shall participate in and successfully complete the classroom component of the course not later than six (6) months after respondent's initial enrollment. Respondent shall successfully complete any other component of the course within one (1) year of enrollment. The medical record keeping course shall be at Respondent's expense and shall be in addition to the Continuing Medical Education ("CME") requirements for renewal of licensure.

A medical record keeping course taken after the acts that gave rise to the charges in the Accusation, but prior to the effective date of the Decision may, in the sole discretion of the Board or its designee, be accepted towards the fulfillment of this condition if the course would have been approved by the Board or its designee had the course been taken after the effective date of this Decision.

Respondent shall submit a certification of successful completion to the Board or its designee not later than 15 calendar days after successfully completing the course, or not later than 15 calendar days after the effective date of the Decision whichever is later.

- B. <u>COMPLIANCE</u>: If Respondent participates in and completes successfully all phases of the Program outlined above, a public reprimand pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 495 and 2227 in a form similar to that attached hereto as Annex A shall be issued to Respondent.
- C. NONCOMPLIANCE: If Respondent fails to participate in and complete successfully all phases of the Program outlined above, respondent and his attorney agree that all charges and allegations contained in the Accusation will be deemed to be admitted and true, and that an administrative hearing

in conformity with the California Administrative
Procedure Act may be convened solely and exclusively
for the purpose of determining the appropriate penalty
to be imposed by the Division as a consequence of the
admitted charges and allegations in the Accusation. In
addition, the Accusation may be amended to allege an
additional count of unprofessional conduct pursuant to
Business and Professions Code section 2234 based on
the failure to participate in and complete successfully
all phases of the Program outlined above. At such time,
the case will be returned to the Office of
Administrative Hearings.

ENDORSEMENT

Dated: 7/8///

Dated: 7/8///

BONNE L. MENDOZA
Attorney for Complainant

BONNE, BRIDGES, MUELLER, O'KEEFE & NICHOLS

Dated: 7/8///

Dated: 7/

PETER R. OSINOFF

Attorneys for Respondent

1,

ACCEPTANCE

I have carefully read the above Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order and fully discussed it with my attorneys. I understand the stipulation and the effect it will have on my physician and surgeon's certificate. I enter into this Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently and agree to be bound by its terms.

10 Dated: July 07, 2011

A. HANIFFA CASSIM, M.D.

Respondent

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TO: A. HANIFFA CASSIM, M.D.

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On April 30, 2009, The Medical Board of California filed an Accusation against your physician's and surgeon's certificate based on an investigation by the Medical Board of California regarding treatment provided to patients while you were employed as a physician in a California State prison. The facts and circumstances establish that on December 23 and 24, 2004, you failed to document patient A's oxygen saturation and periodic reassessment of the patient's vital signs prior to transferring the inmate to a hospital. Further, on September 6, 2005, you did not document a complete medical history including chronic medical problems and a history of hepatitis C regarding patient B who presented with a request for antacids. These omissions in the patients' medical records were in violation of Business and Professions Code section 2266.

WHEREFORE: Pursuant to the authority of Business and Professions Code sections 495 and 2227, and with the understanding that you have addressed the causes of these circumstances and that they will not be repeated, the Medical Board of California hereby issues you this letter of public reprimand.

FILED STATE OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO COMMINA

ANNE L. MENDOZA, (SBN 87859) Post Office Box 323 Millbrae, California 94030 Telephone: (650) 259-9917 Făcsimile: (650) 652-5713 E-mail: annem-323@att.net

Attorney for Complainant

A. HANIFFA CASSIM, M.D.

Post Office Box 802253

Physician and Surgeon Certificate No. A61999

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11 In the Matter of the Accusation Against:

CASE NO. 05-2006-175321

ACCUSATION

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Complainant alleges that:

Santa Clarita, California 91380

PARTIES

Respondent.

BEFORE THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

- Complainant, Barbara Johnston, is the Executive Director of the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of California, and she makes and files this Accusation solely in her official capacity.
- 2. On or about April 11, 1997, the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs, State of

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California ("Board") issued physician and surgeon certificate number A61999 to A. Haniffa Cassim, M.D. ("Respondent"). At all times herein, said certificate was and in full force and effect and will expire, unless renewed, on November 30, 2010.

JURISICTION

3. This Accusation is brought before the Board under the authority of Business and Professions Code sections 2220 and 2234. (All sectional references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.)

STATUTES

- 4. Section 2227 provides in pertinent part:
 - "(a) A licensee whose matter has been heard by an administrative law judge of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel as designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code, or whose default has been entered, and who is found guilty, or who has entered into a stipulation for disciplinary action with the division, may, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:
 - (1) Have his or her license revoked upon order of the division.

- (2) Have his or her right to practice suspended for a period not to exceed one year upon order of the division.
- (3) Be placed on probation and be required to pay the costs of probation monitoring upon order of the division.
- (4) Be publicly reprimanded by the division.
- (5) Have any other action taken in relation to discipline as part of an order of probation, as the division or an administrative law judge may deem proper.
- (b) Any matter heard pursuant to subdivision (a), except for warning letters, medical review or advisory conferences, professional competency examinations, continuing education activities, and cost reimbursement associated therewith that are agreed to with the division and successfully completed by the licensee, or other matters made confidential or privileged by existing law, is deemed public, and shall be made available to the public by the board pursuant to Section 803.1"
- 5. Section 2228 provides:
- "The authority of the board . . . to discipline a licensee by placing him or her on probation includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) Requiring the licensee to obtain additional professional training and to pass an examination upon the completion of the training. The examination may be written or oral, or both, and may be a practical or clinical examination, or both, at the option of the board or the administrative law judge.
- (b) Requiring the licensee to submit to a complete diagnostic examination by one or more physicians and surgeons appointed by the board. If an examination is ordered, the board shall receive and consider any other report of a complete diagnostic examination given by one or more physicians and surgeons of the licensee's choice.
- (c) Requiring or limiting the extent, scope, or type of practice of the licensee, including requiring notice to applicable patients that the licensee is unable to perform the indicated treatment, where appropriate.
- (d) Providing the option of alternative community service in cases other than violations relating to quality of care.

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6. Section 2234 provides:

"The Division of Medical Quality shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (b) Gross negligence.
- (c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.
 - followed by an act or omission medically appropriate for that negligent diagnosis of the patient shall constitute a single negligent act.
 - (2) When the standard of care requires a change in the diagnosis, act, or omission that constitutes the negligent act described in paragraph (1), including, but not limited to, a reevaluation of the diagnosis or a

change in treatment, and the licensee's conduct departs from the applicable standard of care, each departure constitutes a separate and distinct breach of the standard of care.

7. Section 2266 provides:

"The failure of a physician and surgeon to maintain adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to their patients constitutes unprofessional conduct."

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLININARY ACTION

(Gross Negligence - Patient A)

- 8. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 2234, subd. (b), as follows:
 - A. On December 19, 2004, Patient A, a 55 yearold male inmate of a California prison, was seen by
 health care personnel based on complaints of aches and
 pains, fatigue, fever, chills, and decreased appetite.
 On examination, elevations of temperature and blood
 pressure were noted and an additional history of
 diarrhea, headache, dizziness, and diffuse pain was
 elicited. Patient A's weight was not recorded.
 Patient A was diagnosed with viral upper respiratory

infection for which oral fluids and Tylenol were recommended.

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Four days later on December 23, 2004, Patient A was assessed by prison health care personnel who noted severe diffuse pain with a pleuritic component, shortness of breath, anorexia for five days, and the inability to ambulate. Patient A was sent to the Triage Treatment Area ("TTA") for further treatment and evaluation. In TTA Patient A was seen by Respondent who elicited an additional history of fever, joint pain, anorexia, the inability to eat for two days, weakness, and a prior hospitalization for prostatitis/colitis. No assessment of Patient A's inability to ambulate was made. Weight was not recorded. An assessment of viral illness was made for which intravenous fluids and Tylenol were ordered. Orders also included Prilosec and Maalox and a followup in TTA the next day.

C. On December 24, 2004, Patient A returned to TTA with complaints of abdominal pain and anorexia for three days, vomiting, diarrhea, and no urine output since the previous evening. An additional history of gall stones was noted. Weight was not recorded. On examination, positive findings of jaundice, "looks sick," and diffuse abdominal tenderness were noted.

In addition, findings of well hydrated and stable vitals, not in distress were noted. Respondent made an assessment of abdominal pain and jaundice and planned a transfer of the patient to Mercy Hospital Emergency Room. While Respondent documented six phone calls attempting to arrange the transfer, he did not order further treatment for Patient A. Neither did Respondent make any further assessment of Patient A's vial signs.

- D. Patient A was transferred to Mercy Hospital where a diagnosis of multiple organ failure and septic shock was made. Patient A died later that day.
- E. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient A constitute gross negligence as follows:
 - (1) Respondent failed to document on exam
 the ambulatory status of a patient who
 gave a history of an inability to
 ambulate.
 - (2) Pending the arrival of ambulance personnel on December 24, 2004, respondent:
 - (a) Failed to make any effort to stabilize Patient A;
 - (b) Failed to begin parenteral fluid

resuscitation when Patient A had abdominal pain and orthostatic pulse changes;

- (c) Failed to assess Patient A's oxygen saturation to determine if supplemental oxygen was needed; and
- (d) Failed to document periodic reassessments of Patient A's vital signs between the time that Patient A's transfer was first requested at 8:55 a.m., the time that transfer was approved at 10:15 a.m., and the time (undocumented) that the ambulance arrived.

SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLININARY ACTION

(Gross Negligence - Patient D)

- 9. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct pursuant to section 2234, subd.

 (b), as follows:
 - A. Patient D, a 45 year-old male inmate of a California prison, was seen by Respondent on October 26, 2005 for foot pain for which a podiatry consultation was recommended. Respondent elicited a

history of momentary chest pains. There was no comprehensive inquiry into chronic medical problems or past medical history. A history of coronary artery disease was not documented. Neither were vital signs recorded. An EKG and cholesterol blood test were ordered. Follow-up was not specified. The EKG showed inferior Q waves consistent with a past heart attack but there was no documented review of the tracing or interpretation recorded in the records.

- B. Patient D was next seen by Respondent on November 18, 2005 for follow-up. No complaints were noted. A history of heart disease was documented. Neither vital signs nor weight were recorded. A diagnosis of elevated cholesterol was made for which aspirin, nitroglycerine, a cholesterol lowering agent, and blood tests to monitor liver inflammation were recommended.
- C. On January 5, 2006, Patient D presented for urgent care with chest pain which was relieved by nitroglycerine and aspirin. Patient D was transported to TTA. An assessment was made by nursing staff.

 There was no documented exam by respondent.
- D. On January 6, 2006, Patient D was seen by another physician who documented a planned stress test.

E. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient D constitute gross negligence in that he failed to evaluate Patient D in person on January 5, 2006. Such evaluation should have included a detailed history of the character and duration of the chest pain; a physical examination documenting cardiac and pulmonary findings; an in person review of the EKG tracing; and, if the evaluation suggested a change in the frequency of angina, angina at rest or a new episode of angina in a patient who had not been having angina regularly, transfer of the patient to an acute care inpatient facility for monitoring of telemetry, cardiac enzymes, and risk stratification.

THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

(Gross Negligence - Patient E)

- 10. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct pursuant to section 2234, subd. (b), as follows:
 - A. Patient E, a 26 year-old inmate of a California prison, had a history of left knee injury pending orthopedic consultation, blood in his urine, kidney pain, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug induced renal insufficiency with a stable elevation of creatinine, and hypertension controlled by medication.

- B. Patient E first presented to Respondent in TTA on October 11, 2005, with complaints of kidney pain, lying on his cell floor, and blood in his urine. The patient's chart was not available. The patient reported a pending ultrasound. A diagnosis of muscular pain was made and parenteral Toradol was administered. Patient E was advised to follow-up with his primary care physician.
- C. The next day on October 12, 2005, Patient E was observed in his cell, lying on the floor on his mattress and he was transported to TTA after complaining of kidney pain. Patient E was evaluated by a nurse who noted that he was bent over in pain. There was no further exam and no vital signs were recorded. Parenteral Toradol was ordered by Respondent by telephone. Respondent also ordered "RTC" and nursing staff documented a plan to force fluids. There was no documented examination by respondent.
- D. Thereafter, in October, November, and
 December 2005, Patient E was seen by other health care
 personnel for various reasons that included a hunger
 strike, pain in his left knee, left flank pain, and
 blood in his urine. Respondent requested an
 orthopedic referral on November 28, 2005.

E. On December 7, 2005, Patient E was last seen by Respondent in TTA for left anterior chest pain worse with movement and focal tenderness on palpation. It was noted that an EKG showed no ischemic changes. Blood pressure was intermittently mildly elevated. The remainder of the exam was unremarkable. A diagnosis of chest pain was made and analgesics were ordered.

F. Respondent's care and treatment of Patient E constitute gross negligence in that he failed to examine Patient E in person on October 12, 2005 when the differential diagnosis included kidney infection or unrelated, abdominal disease.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Repeated Negligent Acts - Patients A, B, D, E)

- 11. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct pursuant to section 2234, subd. (c), as follows:
 - A. On September 6, 2005, Patient B, a 46 yearold male inmate of a California prison, presented to
 Respondent with a request for more antacids and
 Pepcid. Respondent made an assessment of resolved
 leg edema and Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease
 ("GERD") for which Zantac and antacids were ordered.
 Respondent's history was brief and focused and did

not document Patient B's chronic medical problems or past medical history, including his decade's long history of Hepatitis C. On examination, Respondent did not include the patient's abdominal region or gastrointestinal system relevant to the medications ordered. Neither did Respondent document the patient's vital signs.

- B. On September 9, 2005 and September 12, 2005, Respondent saw Patient B in follow-up and admitted Patient B to a correctional treatment center ("CTC"). Subjective complaints of severe jaundice and pruritis all over the body with scratch marks were documented. A diagnosis of Acute Hepatitis C with Jaundice, GERD, Pruritis, and Hemorrhoids was made for which Zantac, antacids; Neosporin, suppositories, a low protein diet, and an abdominal ultrasound were ordered.
- C. The next day, Patient B's care was assumed by another physician and the patient never returned to Respondent's care.
- D. Respondent's care and treatment of Patients

 A, B, D, and E, constituted repeated negligent acts

 as follows:
 - (1) Respondent failed to conduct an adequate in-patient evaluation of Patient B on his

admission to CTC. Specifically, the admitting history and physical did not document medications, allergies, family history, social history, review of systems, vital signs, weight or neurological status. Evaluation of liver and spleen size was not included in the assessment of the abdomen. While there was an acknowledgment of labs previously drawn, there was no comment on their availability or results which included a dramatically abnormal direct bilirubin and lesser abnormalities of low platelets as well as elevations of transaminases and alkaline phosphatase.

- (2) The allegations set forth in paragraph 8, subparagraphs A through E, are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.
- (3) The allegations set forth in paragraph 9, subparagraphs A through E, are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.
- (4) The allegations set forth in paragraph 10, subparagraphs A through F, are incorporated

herein by reference as though fully set 1 forth. 2 FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION 3 (Failure to Maintain Adequate Records - Patient A) 4 Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for 5 unprofessional conduct pursuant to section 2266 as follows: The allegations set forth in paragraph 8, 7 subparagraphs A through E, are incorporated herein as 8 though fully set forth. 9 10 SIXTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION (Failure to Maintain Adequate Records - {Patient B) 11 Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for 12 unprofessional conduct pursuant to section 2266 as follows: 13 The allegations set forth in paragraph 11, 14 subparagraphs A through D(1), are incorporated herein 15 as though fully set forth. 16 /// 17 111 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 22 /// Ż3 111

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PRAYER

WHEREFORE: Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters alleged herein and that following the hearing, the Board issue a decision:

- 1. Revoking or suspending Physician and Surgeon Certificate Number A61999 heretofore issued to Respondent;
- 2. If placed on probation, ordering Respondent to pay the costs thereof; and
- 3. Taking such other and further action deemed necessary and proper.

Dated: April 30, 2009

BARBARA JOHNSTON

Executive Director

Medical Board of California
Department of Consumer Affairs

State of California

Complainant